

THE WELLCOME INSTITUTE
FOR THE
HISTORY OF MEDICINE



WELLCOME COLL

/ (65)

AMERICAN COLLECTIONS

John Eliot Howard, *Illustrations of the Nueva Quinología of Pavón*, London 1862. The bark of the cinchona species, whose habitat is the Andean slopes of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, yields the alkaloid quinine. Cinchona bark was recognised by the late 17th century as specific against malaria. *Cinchona succirubra* was the Red Bark of English commerce during the 18th and 19th centuries, which became the robust stock, yielding other alkaloids of cinchona, on which the high-yielding *C. ledgeriana* was grafted in the plantations of Java at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.



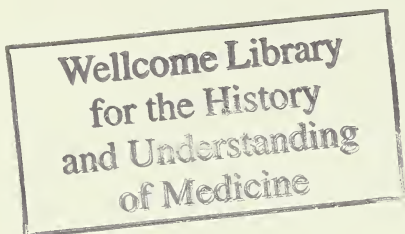
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The Wellcome Institute exists to provide library resources and research and teaching facilities for all persons with serious interests in the history of medicine and the allied sciences. It is supported solely by the Wellcome Trust, the charity created by the will of Sir Henry S. Wellcome (1853–1936).



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**The American Collections
of the
Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine**

Robin Price



Nicolás Monardes, *Primera, segunda y tercera partes de la historia medicinal*, Seville 1580, illustrates and describes the uses of the tobacco plant in headache, asthma, obstructions, worm infestations and in the treatment of wounds and ulcers. Tobacco smoking for hallucinatory and divinatory effect by Amerindian chiefs and shamans is regarded by Monardes as a matter for wonder. Monardes, a rich and influential physician of Seville, grew native and exotic plants in his botanical garden. His work on the therapeutic action of American materia medica was rapidly disseminated throughout Europe.

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Introduction

The Wellcome American Collections comprise primary and secondary material on the history of medicine in North, Central, South America and the Caribbean. The collections include material on the Amerindians throughout the continent, particularly on the Aztec, Maya, and Inca peoples, and on the tribes of North America.

The origin of the material from several sources explains its emphases. The original collection derives from the interests of Sir Henry Wellcome (1853–1936) in tropical materia medica, in botanical exploration, in the ethnology and medicine of the American Indian, and in the literature of travel in the Americas. The collection of Nicolás León (1859–1929), distinguished obstetrician, bibliographer, bibliophile, Museum director, and historian of Mexican medicine, acquired by Sir Henry Wellcome in 1927, is remarkable for its bibliographical rarities in medical Mexicana and for some unusual manuscripts.

The collection of Dr. Francisco Guerra (b.1916), acquired by the Wellcome Trustees in the early 1960s, is the largest and most significant single acquisition in the course of Wellcome interest in the history of medicine in the Americas. The collection is uniquely rich in medical Mexicana, in primary printed texts from other hispanic colonies, in national histories of medicine in Latin America, in works on materia medica, and in medical periodicals and bibliographies relating to Latin America and the Caribbean. Many of the manuscripts in the American Collections are derived from the Guerra purchase.

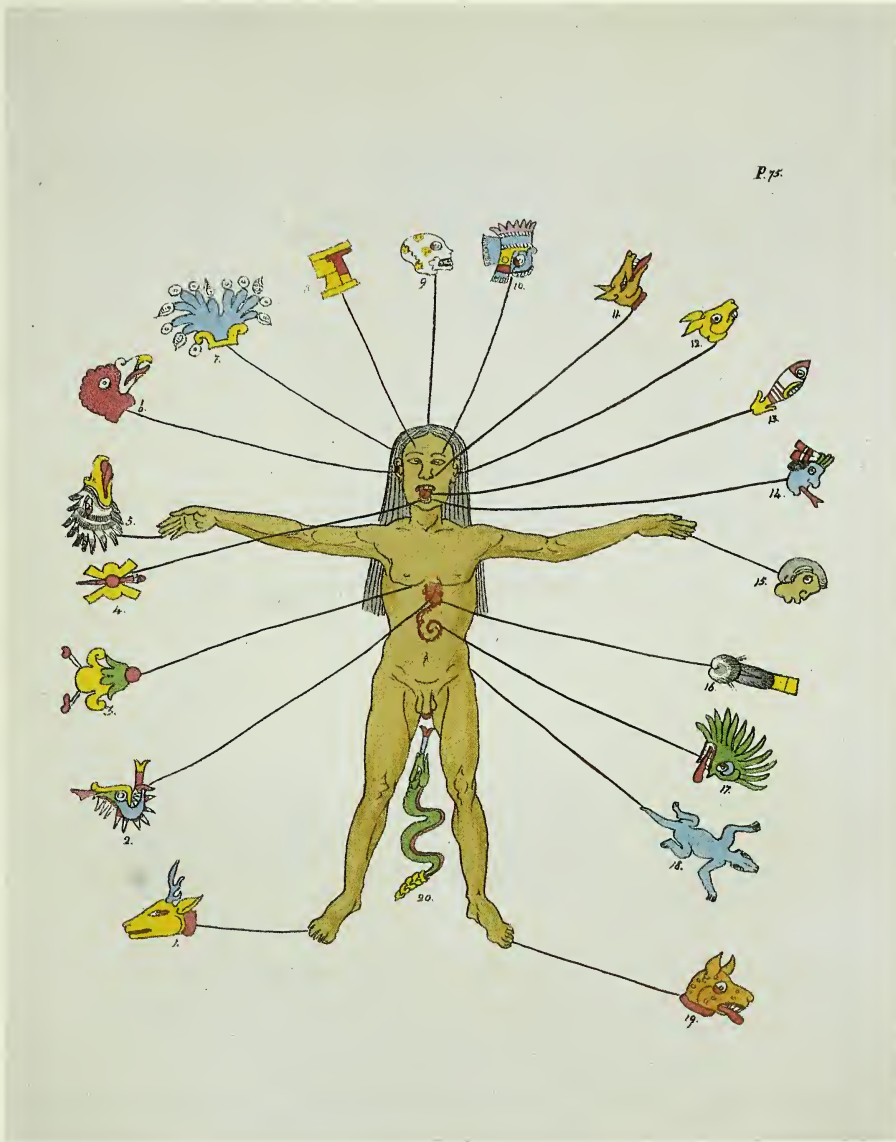
Printed materials

The American Collection is very much a working library. The many national histories of medicine, from J.B. Lastres, *Historia de la medicina peruana*, 3 vols., Lima, Imprenta Santa María, 1951, to C. Martínez Durán, *Las ciencias médicas en Guatemala: origen y evolución*, 3 ed., Guatemala, Editorial Universitaria, 1964, supply basic secondary information at a scholarly level. With such works are shelved histories of hospitals and other medical institutions.

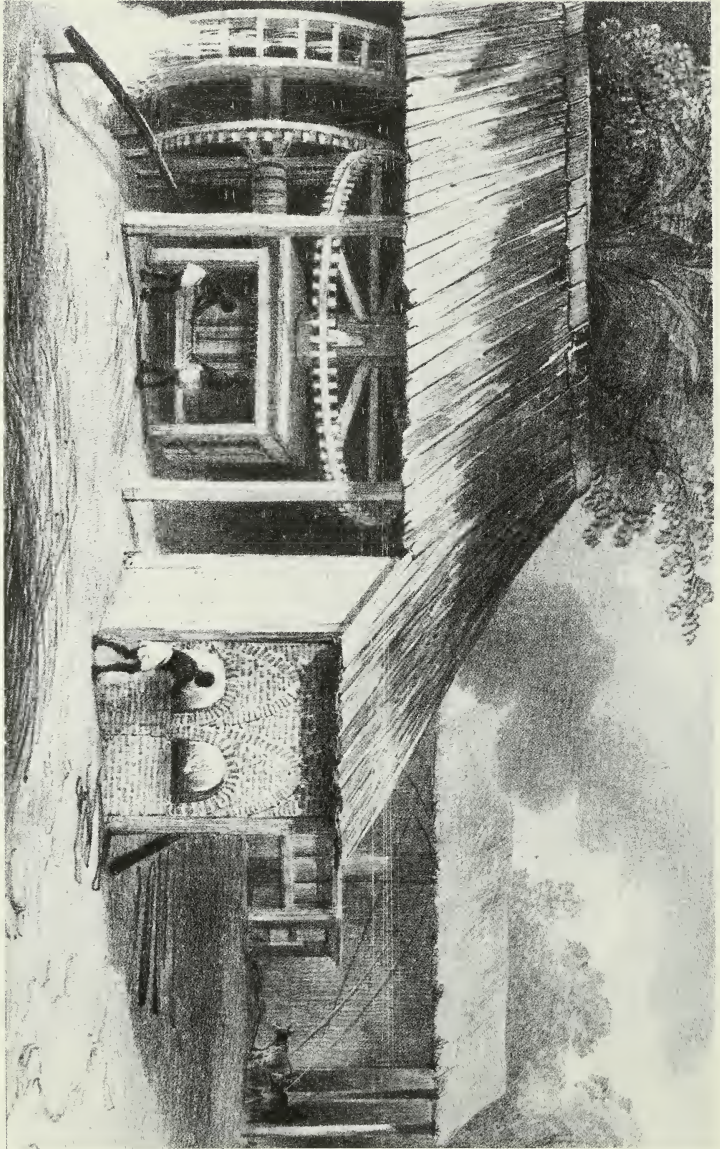
Also at the secondary and scholarly level are the many rare and excellent bibliographies of Latin American countries, not least most of the bibliographies by José Toribio Medina, including particularly his massive, accurate, and detailed series on colonial printing in Mexico, Guatemala and Peru. Among the many other bibliographies the informative and uncommon I.F. da Silva, *Diccionario bibliográfico portugués*, 20 vols., Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1858–1911, should be mentioned. In a field where sources are few and information often conflicting, these and many similar resources in the collection are invaluable.



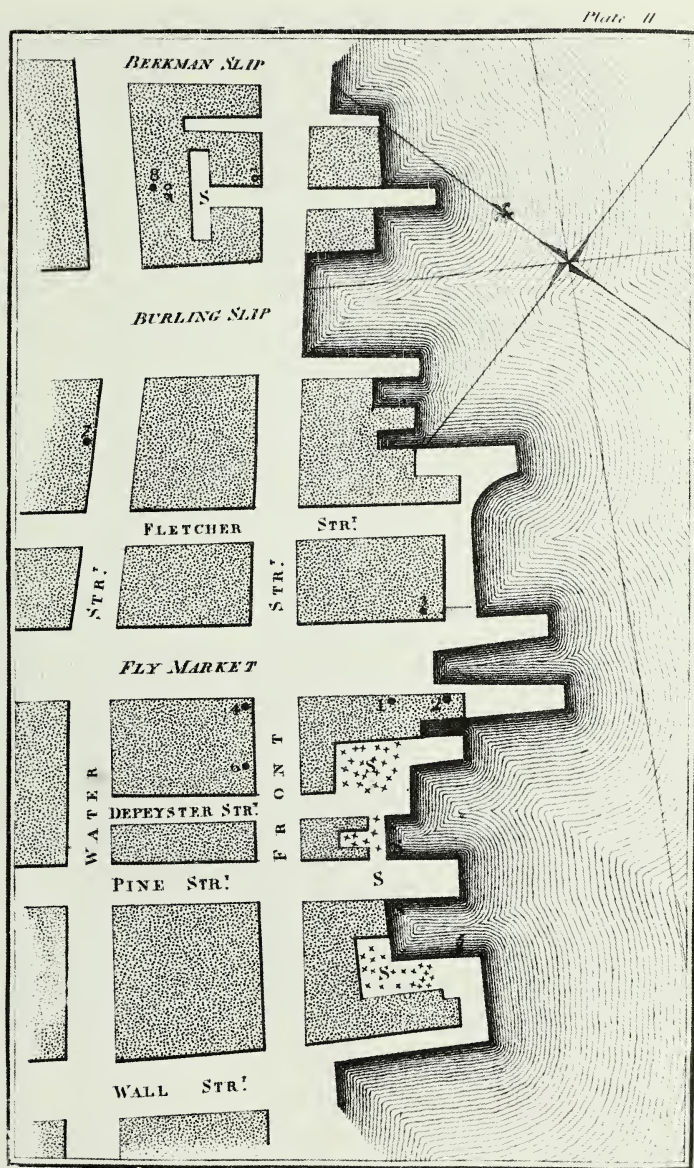
Badianus Codex (Cod. Vat. Barberini Lat. 241), (facsimile), folio 29^r, written in Náhuatl by the Aztec physician Martinus de la Cruz, translated into Latin by Juannes Badianus, and presented to the son of the first Viceroy of New Spain in 1552, is the only complete Aztec medical manuscript extant; it is also the earliest known. Plate 29, of some 180 illustrations of native plants and trees, illustrates two species of *Datura* used for 'pain in the side'. Numerous species of *Datura* were cultivated by the Aztecs, many of which were used both internally and topically for their narcotic properties. The drug stramonium is common to the species.



Lord Kingsborough, *Antiquities of Mexico*, 9 vols., London 1831–48, vol. 2, plate 75, (Cod. Vat. 3738), depicts the Aztec version of the European zodiac man, by which it may have been influenced. Parts of the body are assigned to the 20 Aztec 'day'-signs. The solar year of 365 days was divided into 18 periods of 20 days, plus 5 unlucky 'hollow' days. 52 years made up the calamitous Aztec 'century', at the end of which, unless sufficient human sacrifice had been performed, the sun might never re-arise.



P. J. Benoit, *Voyage à Surinam*, Brussels 1839, fig. 57, illustrates two sources of power for crushing sugar cane and extracting the juice. The resulting cane-trash fires the cauldrons for the production of liquor for sugar and rum, products which powered the most significant demographic shift in history. The African slave made possible the development of the mid-Americas and the Caribbean; but his lot was often pitiable and defenceless. Surinam, like Jamaica, Saint Domingue, Barbados, and other areas of the Caribbean, was a major producer of sugar in the 18th and early 19th centuries.



Valentine Seaman, 'An enquiry into the cause of the prevalence of the yellow fever in New-York', *Medical Repository*, 1798, I, plate II between pp.316 & 317. One of the earliest medical spot maps demonstrates the contiguity of yellow fever cases near the befouled slips of the New York waterfront during the autumn of 1797. This and his accompanying map for 1796 bring Seaman to the reasoned conclusion 'that no Yellow Fever can spread, but by the influence of putrid effluvia'. He recommends either prohibition of commerce from the Southern States and the West Indies during the season, or complete quarantine; or better, a strict attention to city cleanliness.

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Mark Catesby, F.R.S., *Natural history of Carolina*, London 1731, vol. 1, plate 55, illustrates the Tyrant Bird on a sprig of sassafras. Sassafras and tobacco were the two crops on which the early economic survival of Jamestown depended. The decoction of sassafras root was long regarded as a purifier of the blood, and as useful in certain fevers. It remained the predominant pungent aroma of pharmacies until some fifty years ago.

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Hispanic, Lusitanian, North American, and Caribbean colonial and post-colonial imprints to c.1850 total some 1,100 items. The Hispanic imprints are particularly rich in medical items published in New Spain (Mexico) 1557–1833; but there is also a variety of items from Guatemala, Peru, Brazil, Rio de la Plata (Argentina), and the Caribbean.

The materials from New Spain are of particular interest since they reflect the gradual growth from a metropolitan-dominated medical structure to the nascent self-determination of the early 1830s. Materials include medical textbooks, manuals for those distant from qualified medical assistance, statutes and orders concerning such institutions as hospitals and universities, and administrative and medical documentation resulting from such medical crises as smallpox epidemics. The Caribbean material is of unusual interest for its concentration on the medical provision for plantations and for slaves. Supporting literature for the study of these materials lies within the specialist American collection as well as within the main reference areas of the Library. Where possible, early materials unobtainable in the original have been supplied in facsimile.

North America

North American imprints in the American Collection run from 1720 to 1820, in conformity with the final date set by Robert B. Austin, *Early American medical imprints . . . 1668–1820*, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961; the Wellcome collection includes about one third of the titles listed by him.

Reflecting the state of colonial and post-colonial interest in medicine, the medical imprints from North America comprise within the period of colonial rule and early United States a high proportion of translations and reprints from Europe and the United Kingdom, apart of course from the work of such well-known indigenous medical men as Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Waterhouse; and, after the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, of numerous others.

Because the collections of North American, Latin American, and Caribbean items are arranged chronologically within their national areas the user is able to review rapidly the development of national medical identity. North American independence is symbolised medically by J. Bigelow, *American Medical Botany*, Boston, Cummings and Hilliard, 1817–21, and by the first edition of *The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America*, Boston, Wells & Lilly for Charles Ewer, 1820.



COSTUMES MEXICAINS .

Aguador. Porteur d'eau.

Tâblet et Bonnet de cuir. Cruches de terre.

C. Linati, *Costumes . . . du Mexique*, Brussels [1826?], plate 7. The ragged *aguador*, or water-carrier, near the bottom of the social order in 18th and 19th century Mexico City, was essential to its life. Only a few rich private households and religious institutions had their own sources. Most water had to be drawn from the public fountains supplied by aqueduct from the surrounding mountains; during epidemics this paid service was more than usually vital and often at risk.

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Latin America

Periodicals are of particular importance. The collection includes, unusually, the series, either in the original or in facsimile, under its various titles, of the *Gazeta de México* 1722–1812, an official journal which is highly informative on hospital statistics, epidemics, and medically-related Viceregal proclamations. It is an invaluable general contemporary resource.

Of more obviously medical importance are the c.130 medical periodicals from Latin America, among them a rare complete set from 1864 of the *Gaceta médica de México*, with its predecessor the *Periódico de la Academia de Medicina de México*, 1836–53; and an index to the journal for the whole period. Such journals are of unexpected use for researching biographical details of medical men, often otherwise difficult to ascertain. Naturally they are in themselves valuable documents detailing the growth and change of medical awareness in Latin America. Among them are *La Escuela de Medicina* (México 1880–1914), *La Farmacia* (México 1890–1935), *Revista de la Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural* (México 1939–53) and its predecessor *La Naturaleza* (México 1869–1912); and among those from countries other than Mexico, *Anales de la Asociación Círculo Médico Argentino* (Buenos Aires 1877–1907).

European imprints precede and parallel transatlantic publications from the 16th to the 19th century. Much material has been assembled in the American Room in order to assist research in the early history of the Americas as seen from Europe. Much relates to early exploration, materia medica, epidemics, tropical diseases, and to the governmental regulation, especially in the Hispanic dominions, of medical institutions including the hospitals and the Protomedicatos (General Medical Councils) of the colonies.

Materia medica, important in an area whose flora is unusually rich in therapeutic substances (the American continent is the original habitat of the balsams of Perú and Tolú, cascara, cinchona, coca, curare, guaiacum, ipecacuanha, jalap, sarsaparilla, sassafras and the *Dioscorea* species – to name but a few significant in medicine and medical history) is well represented, with botanical lists and descriptive texts from many Hispanic countries. These more modern texts relate well to the earlier descriptive materials on American exploration published in Europe from the 16th century onwards, materials which are also present in the collection.

Church history is represented by the colonial imprints on the Hospitaller orders and the Provincial Councils of the Church, significant since the Religious were much involved in the administration of hospitals throughout New Spain, and indeed elsewhere in the Spanish Empire. Numerous printed invocations to the Saints recall that much medicine relied more on faith and hope than on physical treatment, or indeed on the elaborate charity of the Orders, or on Viceregal decree.





Alexander von Humboldt, *Vues des Cordillères*, Paris 1810, plate 25. Humboldt was the first to state scientifically that vegetation varies as to altitude as it does to latitude, an effect here clearly demonstrated. Humboldt also pointed out the purity and transparency of the air at this height which he considered his illustrator had caught well. Unrelentingly vigorous, in June 1802 Humboldt climbed to within 500 metres of the summit of the 6310-metre high mountain and returned the same day to the plateau.

PL 58.

XIX side.



C. Linati, *Costumes . . . du Mexique*, Brussels [1826?], plate 38. The *Agave americana* or American century plant furnished raw materials for numerous purposes from sewing needles and paper to roofing and firing, and not least for *pulque* or Mexican beer. Before the stem flowers, it is cut at the base to provide a receptacle whence the risen sap is collected twice a day by suction through a long calabash grown for the purpose, and taken to a *pulquería* for fermentation. The beer is said to smell of rotten meat, but is known to be rich in nutrients.

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Folios represent, to a certain extent, the more luxurious and less obviously medical part of the American spectrum. However, among the folios lie the superb Francisco Hernández, *Rerum medicarum Novae Hispaniae thesaurus*, Rome, V. Mascardi, 1628–51, still a virtually unworked gold mine for the ethnobotanist; also Sir Hans Sloane, *A voyage to . . . Jamaica*, 2 vols., London, for the Author, 1707–25; and G. Piso and G. Marcgrave, *Historia naturalis Brasiliae*, Amsterdam, Elzevir, 1648 and 1658, one of the earliest works on tropical medicine which, *inter alia*, illustrates and describes *ipecacuanha*, an early specific soon to be adopted into the European pharmacopoeias.

Manuscripts

The manuscripts of the collection, numbering 150 items, are of considerable interest. Primarily from the Hispanic side of the collection, they nevertheless comprise, for example, a list of household and plantation requirements sent to England and signed by George Washington in 1759 when he and his wife Martha Custis were setting up Mount Vernon; and, *inter alia*, letters addressed by James Robertson to James Currie of Liverpool on the use of cold water affusions in reducing fever in the West Indies, and a report recommending more suitable garb for European troops serving in Demerara (Georgetown, Guyana) by John Crawford, later resident in Baltimore.

Hispanic manuscripts include: an *expediente* relating to the medical condition of Melchor Antonio de la Cadena y Sotomayor (1539–1607), Dean of Tlaxcala, and his application to retire to a healthier climate; the Pojha Ñaña, a text on the indigenous materia medica of the Misiones area (now a part of Argentina) written c.1730 by Marcos Villodas, S.J.; a summary of both the well-known *Pars prima physiologica* of Marcos José Salgado (1671–1740) published in Mexico in 1727, and of the second part, seemingly unpublished, and apart from this manuscript, unknown; and a copy, with plans, of a report by the Administrador of the Hospital Real de Indios of Mexico City covering the years 1764–65.

Amerindians

Amerindian materials range from the basic modern editions, both in English and Spanish, of Bernardino de Sahagún, *Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España*, researched and written 1547–78, to the Paris facsimile (1936) of Felipe Huamán Poma de Ayala, *Nueva corónica y buen gobierno*, written and illustrated c.1567–1613. The collection includes the nine vast tomes of Lord Kingsborough's facsimile compendium of Aztec codices, *Antiquities of Mexico*, London, Robert Havell, 1831–48. Other Aztec codices are well represented in facsimile; and there are several good editions of the celebrated Codex Badianus, the illustrated and descriptive inventory of plants used in Aztec therapeutics completed in 1552 before indigenous memories had faded.

IPECACUANHA.



G. Piso and G. Marcgrave, *De Indiae utriusque re naturali et medica*, Amsterdam 1658, p. 231, illustrates *ipecacuanha* whose root is specific against amoebic dysentery and in larger doses acts as a powerful emetic. Both actions are referred to in the text accompanying the illustrations. Piso was physician and Marcgrave was astronomer-naturalist to the expedition (1637–44) of Count Johann Moritz of Nassau-Siegen to N.E. Brazil during its tenure by the Dutch 1624–54. Piso's contribution *De medicina Brasiliense* in four books to the main work, and Marcgrave's eight books on botany and zoology constitute the most important early account of the zoology, botany and medicine of the area.



The manner of propagating gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 1. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 2. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 3. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 4. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 5. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 6. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 7. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 8. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 9. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America. Fig. 10. The manner of gathering & curing of cochineal done by an Indian in the Kingdom of Mexico in America.

Sir Hans Sloane, *A voyage to . . . Jamaica*, 2 vols., London 1707–25, vol. 2, plate IX, illustrates the 'manner of propagating, gathering & curing ye grana or cochineel', an insect parasite of cacti belonging to the two genera *Opuntia* and *Nopalea*, which when dried and powdered yields the brilliant red dye of commerce. Until the end of the 18th century the cochineal harvest remained an hispanic monopoly. During the late 16th century it was second only to precious metals in export value from New Spain.

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25. Balsam of Peru
 4. 3. Balsam of Scilla
 2. 3. Muc. Ducc.
 4. 3. Sal. S. Latic.
 10. 6. Hartshorn Shavings
 2. Quia. 4. Thong Cinnamon Bark
 2. Quia. 4. Thong 2.
 1. 3. Caliquid to come in dble
 fine Bottle.
 Of worth of Medicines proper
 for Homes - among which sh
 there be -
 4. 6. Flower of Brimstone
 1. 6. Anniseeds
 4. 6. Cantharides
 5. 6. Syrup of Marshmallows
 2. 6. Diacenta
 3. 6. Black Soap
 4. 6. Terebinth.
 2. 6. Juice of Squonau
 4. 6. Bay Pepper
 1. 6. Others as are most proper.
 G. Washington
 20th Sept. 1759.

George Washington, (later President of the United States of America), *An order for household and plantation supplies*, 1 leaf, dated 20 September 1759, lists both general and medicinal supplies. The medical items include such typically 18th century drugs as balsam of copaiba, cantharides, diascordium, spirits of hartshorn, ipecacuanha, jalap, laudanum, tincture of myrrh, rhubarb, and sal volatile.

Amome hecotebê haqueyî eyramo, ayudaño te toiporu hece. Malvaruê
 yuguî miri oquerecobaê rehegua, Coterâ aiporami Caâni rehegua
 haê Caânuvumonoî rehegua, haê tacuyehoce eyramo hecebe tomboyî
 manzuñya. Coterâ Enel do. haê aete yñibi yvacuguaçuramo. mal-
 varehebe tomboyî va chi chu. hacî hamombiû haquâmarî,
 teco. nî mbirua mboyequaâ haquâporâ rehe, oyeponu Berio-
 ra hupui eybaê irequiî haquârehe ocacoti aiporami yyoñi tãtã-
 haba oyeponuabenô.

Coni co mohâ yyrurupi guarâma. toipici naborapocûe, yru-
 diacepuâ rubicharami. amambai miri. haê tante / as peteî tei acepo-
 nabo. haê amambai toiqui. haê que tebo tante / a rehebe tomboyî ca-
 tu ypipe mbohapi baso. tomboqua haê ucuê rehe. tomboyegea Caquîhai,
 u. nî mbohapi naracâ hai ucuê. haê azucav. Coterâ ybiray mboh-
 apicucha. haê toûca chupe mbohapi yebi. Coêrupî. haê Caânuvamo,
 Cobae mohâ oipohanô camipirî mbirua racî yepi, haê te mbohî araya-
 catupirî yponu yopirî apî vamo; haê bene; =

Mbirua ypeu ymaramo yepe. ndoyecu uî chene, ymombiû bo,
 ocaturîve yyaî racî heguî, tobeque hemimbotarupi tipîru. haê te ypi-
 bômô toipici mbeque. Caâni mbohapipe, yyaî rivetamo ranô.

Co mbirua racî pohânô vecorami oico abenone mbirua miri am-
 suarehe; Serapion eha Caray nê êrupi,

Fin de esta prim^a parte.

Quarta Ymo mo coinda 14.

rehegua

ma rehegua

Haci baê P. H.º Marcos Villodas.

rembiporu aî quê aracaê

Parte Segunda

Del libro de los Remedios del

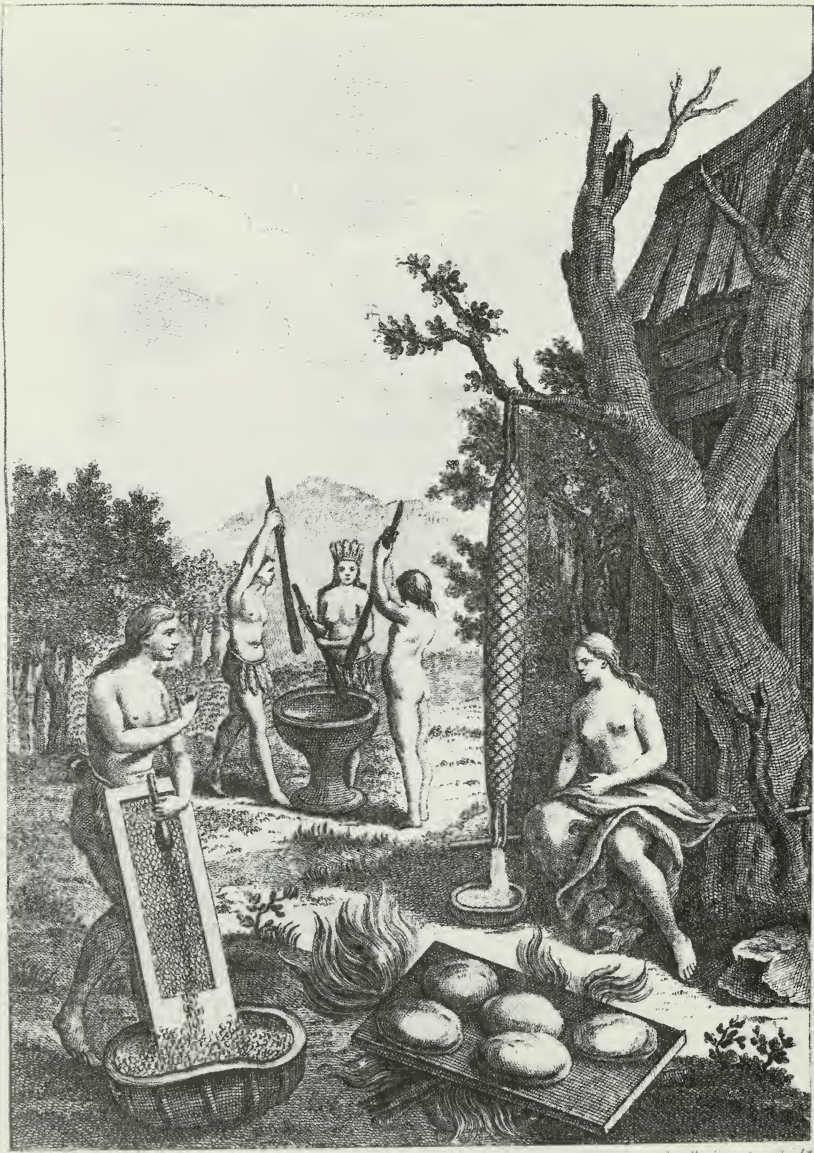
H.º Marcos Villodas.

&c.

Libro seg^{do}

Libro

Marcos Villodas, S.J., *Pojha Naña. Materia medica misionera o herbario de las Reducciones Guaranies*, Misiones Guaranies, c. 1730, 1 leaf, ff.60, details in Old Guaraní remedies of the Amerindian peoples in the Misiones area on the upper Paraná river (now in N.E. Argentina), peoples whom the Jesuit Reductions sought to protect. This is one of a related group of MSS on indigenous materia medica written by members of the Jesuit Guaraní missions.



J. Gumilla, *Historia natural . . . del Rio Orinoco*, Barcelona 1791, plate opp. p.242, illustrates the grating and pounding of the manioc root, the extraction of the poisonous prussic acid by squeezing it in the long basketwork cylinder, and the resultant cassava-bread baking on the fire. Cassava is the staple diet of many Amazonian Indians.

CXXVIII



Lezardes del

Pav. Pico m.

Datura arborea

Hipólito Ruiz & José Pavón, *Flora Peruviana, et Chilensis*, 3 vols., Madrid 1798–1803, vol. 2, plate cxxviii, illustrates one of the species of *Datura*, all of which possess narcotic properties. One of the many illustrious botanical expeditions sponsored by the Spanish government, that of the two young botanists began in 1777 and ended over ten years later. The engraved plates remain a monument to Spanish enterprise and precision in the field of botanical exploration.

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CHIPPEWAY SQUAW & CHILD

Photolithograph Published by K. S. Biddle

Engraved according to a drawing of George Catlin in the year 1845 by J. S. Biddle in the Office of the District Agent of the American Indian at Washington.

T.L. McKenney & J. Hall, *History of the Indian tribes of North America*, 3 vols., Philadelphia 1836–44, vol. 1, plate opp. p.123, depicts a mother and child of the Ojibway tribe of the Great Lakes region. The child is strapped to a papoose board, the head protected by a band, the feet supported by a footpiece covered in soft moss. Two holes were usually pierced at the top of the board for the tump-line to pass around the forehead of the mother when travelling.

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The collection includes much 19th century ethnographic and travel material, often of outstanding interest in the freshness of its perception. T.L. McKenney and J. Hall, *History of the Indian tribes of North America*, Philadelphia, E.C. Biddle and others, 1836, and H.R. Schoolcraft, *The Indian tribes of the United States*, 6 vols., Philadelphia, Lippincott, Gamble, 1851-57, are early examples of the genre. The publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology are well represented; indeed there is much early and recent ethnographical material on the medicine and shamanistic practices of the North American tribes, and on those of South and Central America. Of especial interest are ethnobotanical lists drawn up by ethnologists in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and published in the regular anthropological literature. Such materials are supplemented by further ethnographic and ethnobotanic literature in the main library of the Institute.

Conclusion

The collection is an unusually rich source for medicine in the Americas, whether Amerindian, colonial or post-colonial. This essentially integrated subject may be approached therefore by way of anthropology, ethnobotany, exploration, materia medica and therapeutics, institutional history, medical education and practice, medicine and religion, bibliography. It is fertile ground therefore for much fruitful and uncommon research, and it is unique outside the Americas.

THE AMERICAN COLLECTIONS

Access

1. Location

American Room.

The 5,000 printed and facsimile items housed in the American Room include original medical texts printed in the continent, facsimiles where the original texts are not available, and much ancillary material including European imprints on the Americas from the 16th century to the 18th century, national histories of medicine, bibliographies, materia medica, official colonial gazettes, medical periodicals, church history, invocations to the saints in times of epidemic and illness, folios on natural history, ethnography and exploration, almanacks and city guides; and Amerindian sources required for immediate reference use.

The locations of these are set out in the accompanying diagram and key.

Printed materials in the American Room may be called for on the Library white request slips whose top copy is retained in the vacated space on the shelf until the item is returned.

The American Room is available to researchers under the supervision of the Curator.

Library Gallery.

Many works, particularly those relating to medicine in the United States, and certain major works on medicine in Latin America, form part of the classified sequence on the open shelves of the Library Reading Room.

Strongrooms

Manuscripts and certain rare and early printed materials are housed in the strongrooms.

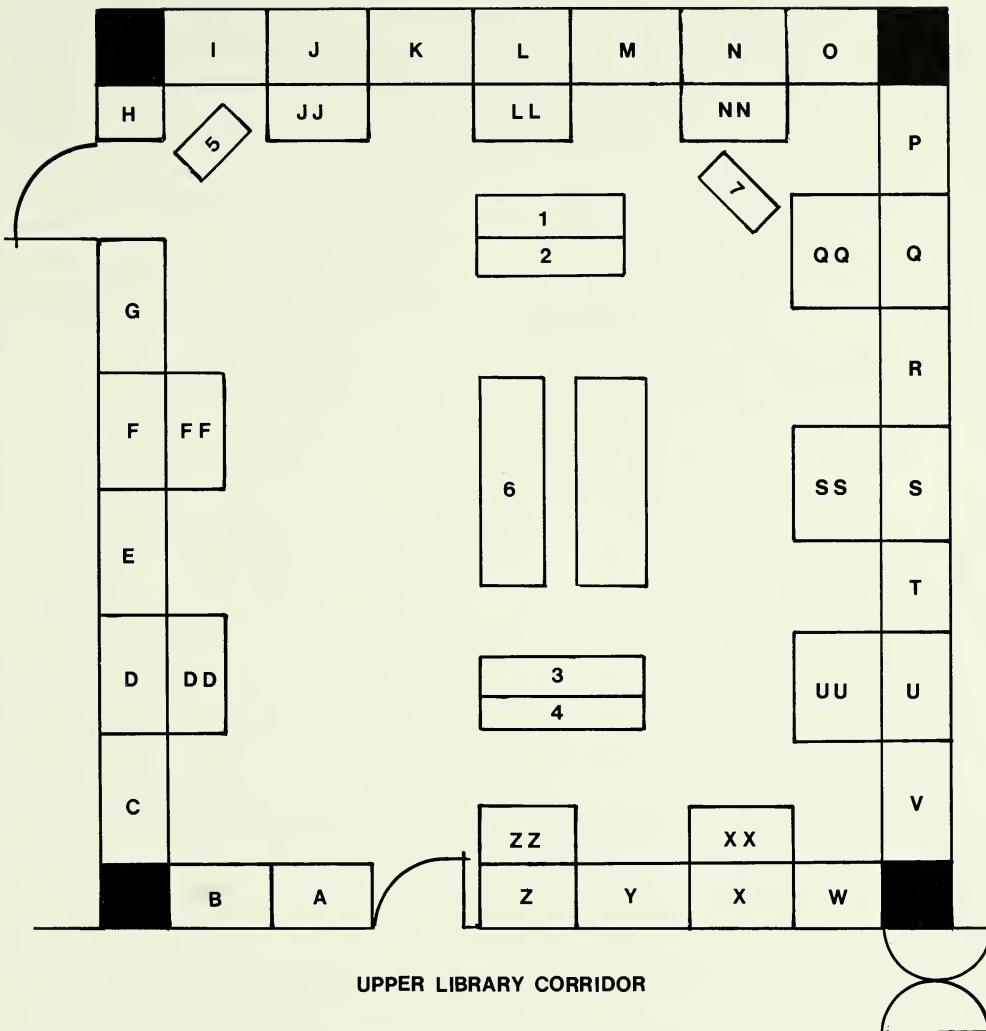
Most of the Amerindian collection is shelved in a classified sequence especially devised for it. Nearby are other American collections: in particular, some 300 Mexican theses, brief studies, and reprints (1862–1950) primarily on indigenous materia medica; some 2,000 reprints from the collection of Nicolás León; and some Latin American secondary materials not required on immediate call.

2. Catalogues

Robin Price, *Annotated catalogue of medical Americana in the Library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine*, London, W.I.H.M., 1983, comprises books and printed documents 1557–1821 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and manuscripts from the Americas 1575–1927. Certain other manuscripts, not so recorded, appear in the catalogues of Western manuscripts.

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AMERICAN ROOM



The printed books in the American Room acquired before 1985 appear in both the author catalogue of the Library and in the American Room catalogue housed in the American Room. Works on Amerindian medicine, besides their inclusion in the Library author catalogue, appear also on author cards in a special drawer in the American Room catalogue.

An unannotated catalogue based on Robert B. Austin, *Early American medical imprints . . . 1668-1820*, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961, is envisaged for the North American medical imprints to 1820.

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Presses A–Z (Double letters signify folio cabinets).

- A Manuscript and bibliographical guides.
- B Manuscript and bibliographical guides (West Indies). Biography, alphabetically by subject.
- C National histories of medicine, hospitals etc., by country.
- D National histories of medicine, hospitals etc., by country.
- DD Ethnic art, Humboldt, etc.
- E Pamphlets, International Congress of Americanists. Seminars and Congresses, John Carter Brown Library, etc.
- F Bibliographies, alphabetically by author.
- FF Aztec codices (facsimiles).
- G Bibliographies, alphabetically by author (*cont'd.*).
- H Bibliographies, alphabetically by author (*cont'd.*).
- I United States medical imprints 1720–1820, alphabetically by author within each year.
- J United States medical imprints 1720–1820, alphabetically by author within each year.
- JJ Aztec codices (facsimiles – Kingsborough).
- K United States medical imprints 1720–1820, alphabetically by author within each year.
- L Latin American colonial periodicals.
- LL Natural history and Amerindians (e.g. Catesby, Sloane, Piso & Marcgrave, McKenney & Hall, etc.).
- M Mexican imprints (New Spain) by date.
- N Other Latin American colonial imprints by date within each colonial political entity.
- NN Francisco Hernández.
- O) European imprints on the Americas, alphabetically, by author.
- P)
- Q Early North American periodicals.
- QQ Voyages, travels, ethnography, miscellaneous.
- R Facsimiles of Latin American colonial periodicals. Printed Viceregal papers of Mexico and Peru. North American periodicals. *Actas de Cabildo de México*. B. Franklin.
- S Facsimiles of Latin American colonial medical imprints; including Mexico, Haïti, (Saint-Domingue).
- SS Mexican (New Spain) theses. Flora of Mutis.
- T Materia medica, alphabetically by author.
- U Materia medica, alphabetically by author.
- UU Botany: Ruiz & Pavón, Howard, IMEPLAM, Bateman, etc.
- V Hagiology, city guides, almanacks, García Icazbalceta.
- W Mexican (New Spain) ecclesiastical history. Arno Press.
- X Amerindians – General, North America.
- XX American Accessions Lists, etc.
- Y Amerindians – Mexico (New Spain): Aztecs, Maya, colonial New Spain.
- Z Amerindians – South America: Inca, etc., colonial South America.
- ZZ Slides, microfilms, etc.

THE AMERICAN COLLECTIONS

- 1 } Latin American medical periodicals A-Z.
- 2 }
- 3 }
- 4 Booksellers' and auction house catalogues. Miscellaneous periodicals (historical, bibliographical, societies, American Indian, etc.).
- 5 Map stand.
- 6 Exhibition case.
- 7 Catalogue.

